

Governor's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives.

In communicating with you in conformity with the Constitution, on your assembling to discharge the responsible duties confided to you by the people of Ohio; I take pleasure in congratulating you on the happy condition of our country. A general view of the affairs of the people cannot fail to impress the mind with sentiments of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all good, for the signal blessings of his Providence, which have, with little variation been continued to us during the vicissitudes of the past year.

Although agricultural pursuits have, in some sections of the State, partially suffered from the effects of the late frosts and drouth during the past season, yet the labors of the husbandman have been crowned with abundance. Health, tranquility, and prosperity, have continued to reign within our borders. The march of improvement in the State has continued to progress with its usual facility, and individual happiness has continued to reward the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens.

The laws have been executed during the last year, with fidelity, and each department of the State government has duly performed its appropriate functions. In accordance with the laws, a full and detailed account of the finances of the State, and the condition of the several departments, will be laid before you.

The state of the finances for the year ending Nov. 15th, 1845, is as follows, to wit:

The amount in the Treasury on the 15th Nov. 1844, was \$139,822 17
The amount of revenue received from other sources than taxes and tolls on State improvements, is 154,532 97
Balance of School Fund remaining in the Treasury on the 15th Nov. 1844, 335,672 16
Balance of Common School Fund rec'd for taxes, &c. 92,911 63
Amount of School Fund arising from interest on surplus revenue, loaned to counties 98,323 90
Amount arising from salt spring lands, &c. 5,807 85
Total amount of School Fund 736,343 49
Canal tolls received during the year, 456,598 51
Turnpike dividends received, 32,263 41
Dividends on canal stock, 4,901 77
Amount transferred from general revenue, being tax for canal purposes, 10,131 97
The amount applicable to the payment of repairs on the Public Works, and interest on the funded debt, 1,330,239 15
Amount of interest on Foreign and Domestic Debt, 1,172,444 69
Disbursements during the year, 201,471 97
Amount of tolls received on the Western Reserve and Maumee Road, 6,612 93
This last sum will be expended in the extension of the road.
The amount remaining in the Treasury 15th Nov. 1845, 86,942 62
The tolls received on the National Road during the year, 31,431 33
Amount paid for repairs and other expenses, 25,892 03
Bal. in favor of National Road 5,547 35
The aggregate amount of the valuation of taxable property on the grand levy for the year 1845, is \$144,260,469 00

The rate of taxation for State purposes is one mill on the dollar. For Canal purposes 5 1/2 mills. Common School purposes 1 1/2 mills, and for county, township, and other local purposes, averaging 8 mills. Making an aggregate of 15 mills on the dollar.

The aggregate amount of taxation levied for 1845, is \$2,411,508 48 1/2
The amount of delinquency, 112,890 18 3/4
The public improvements which belong to the State are now completed, except the branches of the Winton canal.
The aggregate cost of all the improvements owned by the State is \$15,577,233 18
The investments of State Stocks in Canal and Turnpike Companies, 2,431,430 88
The amount invested by loans of credit in Railroad companies, 747,132 00
Total amount of investments in public improvements, \$18,755,796 00
In the year 1844 the product of this investment amounted to 544,949 84

Owing to a partial failure in the wheat crop in some sections of the State the past summer, the revenue arising from the canals has been reduced this year about \$30,000 below the annual amount received last year.

The debt of the State both foreign and domestic does not at this time vary much from twenty millions of dollars. This is a subject of deep solicitude to the people of the State, and tends to augment the burthen of taxation. The debt has been contracted chiefly in the construction of our improvements, and at a time when the State was comparatively new and destitute of the means and ample resources which it now possesses. Of the extent to which these improvements have contributed towards the advancement of the State, and the development of the resources of the country, it would be difficult to form any adequate conception. In the payment of the interest and the ultimate liquidation of the principal of this debt, the faith and honor of the State has hitherto, and will continue to be, sacredly preserved, and kept inviolate.

I cannot pass from this subject without expressing to you my conviction that sound policy forbids any increase of the liabilities of the State, and enjoins upon us the duty of vigilantly turning our attention towards the liquidation of the existing public debt.

The original creation of this debt was only justified by the peculiar situation of the State, and the imperative necessity at the time, for aid of government in the construction of public improvements. A part of this debt will fall due in 1850, a part in 1856, a part in 1860, and a part in 1870. With the ample means and resources of the State, the payments of these liabilities can and doubtless will, be punctually met without difficulty. The interest on this debt which falls due semi-annually, was punctually paid during the last season, and arrangements have already been made

PORTAGE SENTINEL.

"The Constitution—The Safeguard of our Federal Compact."—James K. Polk.

Volume I.

RAVENNA, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1845.

Number 28.

to pay the liabilities falling due in January and July next.

The important and long discussed question of Banks and the currency was settled, and it is to be hoped permanently settled, by the action of the last Legislature; and upon such principles as, I trust, will secure to the people of Ohio in future, a uniform and stable currency. This new Banking Law was deliberately enacted, after ample consideration, and a faithful examination of other systems which had been tested. Thus far the system has proved to be equal to the anticipations of its friends, and the necessities of the people of the State.

Banks in our country are founded on the credit system. A system of credit is an essential auxiliary to the prosperity of a free, enterprising and enlightened people. In those countries where despotism prevails to the greatest extent, and where the laboring classes of the people are the most oppressed, Banks of issue are not known. Hence it is, in these countries, that the man who is indigent in early life, whatever may be his native ability and energy of character, and a tedious existence as he commenced it.

Already are twenty-one Banks doing business under the provision of the new law, and two more have complied with the requisitions of the law, and will in a few days go into operation. And already do the people of Ohio begin to feel the influence of this system in the restoration of confidence, the revival of business, the increase of the wages of labor, and the rising prosperity of the State. A Banking system which secures to the people a good medium of exchange, convertible at all times into gold and silver on demand, is evidence of an advanced state of civilization, of the prosperity of commerce, and of the progressive improvement of the country.

Agriculture, being the most important branch of industry in this State, and furnishing more extensive employment to our citizens than any other pursuit, cannot receive too much attention and encouragement from the Government. Ohio is peculiarly adapted by nature to this first and most important occupation of man. With a territory of more than forty thousand square miles, the chief part of which is not only fitted for the purpose of cultivation, but composed of a soil remarkable for its fertility, as well as its peculiar adaption to the most essential, useful and valuable agricultural products, this State is capable of occupying a prominent position among the countries of the world, in the products of the soil. The elements of commercial and manufacturing industry in this State must continue to be chiefly dependent on the staple products of the soil. This great branch of industry must, therefore, constitute the principal foundation of our prosperity. It is, therefore, a consideration of no ordinary import, that the attention of the people of this State should be directed with peculiar interest to the various improvements, and useful discoveries in the art of agriculture, and that the fostering hand of the Government should not be withheld from this most extensive pursuit of our people.

By neglect and unskillful tillage, nearly one half of the products of this great source of wealth and prosperity may be lost. Already it is apparent in some parts of the State that a deterioration of the soil has taken place, and great want of skill exists in the production of crops. The agriculturalists in our State have not adopted those improvements and useful discoveries which have been made in the cultivation of the soil. The lights of science and practical instructions have with eminent success been applied in some countries to the art of agriculture, by which this branch of industry has been greatly elevated, the minds of those engaged in it greatly enlightened, and their labor rendered doubly productive.

It must be admitted by every enlightened mind, that scientific knowledge is as important in the improvement of agriculture as it is in the manufacturing or the mechanic arts. We learn from reliable sources, that agricultural schools have been established in some parts of Europe, with highly beneficial results, and that improved methods have been adopted, by which an average crop has been increased from 12 to 14 bushels per acre to 26 to 30, and in some choice soils as great as 45 and 50 bushels to the acre have been raised.

I commend this subject to your special attention and regard, and submit to your consideration, whether important and most beneficial results might not be derived from the establishment and most efficient management of an agricultural department under the patronage of the government. A proposition for a similar department under the General Government was once zealously urged by President Washington, upon the attention of Congress. Under the existing state of affairs, it is probable that an institution of this character could be more immediately useful by being under the control of the State Government.

Although manufactures and commerce in this State must be dependent on the prosperity of agricultural pursuits, yet the agricultural cannot be independent of the manufacturing and commercial interests. In the great branches of indus-

try, there is a mutuality of dependence and reciprocity of benefits. Foreign markets must always be more or less uncertain and uncertain. The most certain and reliable market for our agricultural products is that which is furnished by our consumers at home, and this can only be successfully secured by a system of protective policy on the part of the General Government, with the immense resources which our State affords, and the active and untiring spirit of enterprise which our people possess, scarcely any thing could occur sufficient to blight the prosperity of our State, or stay the march of improvement.

The subject of Education has been so often brought to the consideration of the Legislature, that I need scarcely do more than call your attention to former Executive Communications. The importance of a liberal and thorough system of education cannot be too highly estimated. The future character of our people, and the future destiny of our free institutions, are in no small degree dependent upon it. It is perhaps a matter of no little surprise, that hitherto subjects of mere temporary, and comparatively inconsiderable interest, have occupied the attention of the Legislature, to the great neglect of a subject of such immense importance as this, not only to the great body of people at the present time, but also to future generations. It is true that much has already been effected, by our present system of common schools. But even a superficial observer must admit that it is very deficient, and, for want of energy and efficiency, has utterly failed to meet the expectations of its friends. The example of other States has taught us, that it is within the power of the Legislature to adopt measures which will bring the system of common schools to a high degree of perfection.

I respectfully commend to your consideration the expediency of establishing a State Board of Education, and the appointment of a competent and suitable person as a State Superintendent of Common Schools; and also, the adoption of measures that will give more energy and efficiency to the county and school district supervision, and management of the system. Among the liberal and enlightened persons in Ohio, who entertain enlarged views and their regard for their benevolence and their regard for the cause of education, can be easily found persons who will faithfully discharge all the duties which can appropriately be enjoined upon a State Board, without any charge for their services. In a matter, however, of such magnitude, and enduring public interest as that of improving the means of common school education, neither pecuniary considerations, nor party feelings, nor local or sectional views, should be permitted to interfere. While thousands and millions are annually expended to minister to the taste, and vanity and pride of mankind, the appropriation of the comparatively small sum requisite for improving and perfecting the means of cultivating the intellect, and training the virtues of the youth of the State, can certainly be no obstacle in the way. By the means suggested, I humbly conceive that great public interest can be awakened among the people of the State on the subject of education, the necessary discipline adopted and put into practice, information on the subject of the best and most improved methods of instruction procured and furnished to every school district, the competency of instructors greatly improved, and the system brought to a high degree of perfection.

The Miami University, at Oxford, and the Ohio University at Athens, are institutions which have been in a manner placed under the guardianship of the State, and richly endowed by extensive donations of land from the General Government. The former is in a prosperous condition, and is accomplishing the useful purposes of the institution. But the Ohio University owing to pecuniary embarrassments, and other causes, not perhaps very well understood, has partially suspended operations. The difficulties in the management of this institution are of some standing; and for some years it has been failing to accomplish the high objects of its creation. It is not improbable that the difficulties which have blighted its prosperity, have had their origin in the fact that the interests of the lessees of the college lands, in the midst of which the University is located, have conflicted with the interests of the institution. I earnestly commend the condition of this institution to your consideration; in order that you may enquire into the causes of its failure and devise a remedy for the evil.

The Medical College, at Cincinnati, under the control of the Legislature, is in a prosperous condition and managed with eminent skill and ability. It is said that an enlargement of the college edifice is greatly needed. A relinquishment of the property of the State in the institution, to the Trustees of the College, and their successors, as I am informed, enable them

to make the necessary additions to the buildings. As it is inexpedient to increase the debt of the State, and as a pecuniary connection of the State with any company or local institution, is founded on an erroneous principle, and proves prejudicial to the interests of the State, I submit to your consideration the propriety of making the relinquishment mentioned.

In a government like ours which originates from and is governed by the popular will, and must acknowledge the necessity of guarding the free and unbiased exercise of the elective franchise and the purity of the ballot box. In the heat of party excitement and the severe conflicts of popular sentiment which occur at our general elections, it is not surprising that practices should be occasionally resorted to, calculated to defeat a proper and free expression of the popular voice through the medium of the ballot box. So far as laws can correct this evil, it is the duty of the Legislature to provide effectual remedies. Much has doubtless been accomplished by the election law of 1841, to preserve the purity of elections; but there still remains avenues unclosed, through which at a time of popular excitement, illegal votes are conveyed into the ballot box. The registry law passed at the last session, which operates only in some of our cities and large towns, has been salutary in its operation.

I respectfully submit to your consideration the expediency of extending the provisions of this law in some form, to all the election districts in the State. There is nothing connected with the political institution of the country which should be guarded with more anxiety than the proper exercise of the elective franchise. Legislation on this subject should never be governed by party views. Should one party adopt measures in power, to change the local and fixed institutions of the people, for party advantage, it may be made a precedent for the excesses of another party when in power, perhaps less scrupulous and conscientious.

It is an undeniable fact that the practice of betting on elections has become an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude. The practice is demoralizing in its tendency, and corrupting in its influence. It brings the consideration of property to bear directly in its influence on the elective franchise. It is true that one of the great purposes of government is to protect the rights of property, but property under our institutions is not made an element of political power. The practice of betting upon the elections not only brings the influence of property to bear upon the consideration of the voter; but can be so practiced as to have the effect of bribery, and to be in fact indirect bribery in itself. Nothing can be more degrading to the enlightened and free institutions of our country than this venal practice of corrupting the elective franchise and poisoning the fountain head of political power. The penal enactments already made upon the subject have been wholly unavailing and utterly disregarded. The Grand Jurors of the State have become derelict in their duty in relation to this offence. The degrading practice has been carried on with impunity, openly and upon a broad scale.

The moral feelings of community have been yielding to the inroads of this base practice and public sentiment in this respect is traveling the downward road to corruption. I earnestly solicit your attention to this growing evil. If mild penal enactments be ineffectual in correcting the evil, I respectfully submit to your consideration, whether betting, as well as every other species of bribery at elections, should not be made a crime, and the perpetrators thereof, upon conviction, disfranchised. If it be proper to punish a man by imprisonment in the penitentiary who knowingly and unlawfully puts an illegal vote into the ballot box, (which is the case in this State,) there certainly can be no injustice in the infliction of a similar punishment upon an individual who procures votes through the corrupting influence of betting or any species of bribery.

A difficulty has arisen between this State and the State of Virginia, which I deem proper to bring to your attention. In the month of July last, three citizens of Ohio, alleged to have been engaged in aiding the escape of some fugitive slaves, were captured in the county of Washington in this State, without the authority of law, by a company of armed men from the State of Virginia, and forcibly abducted from Ohio and incarcerated in the jail of Wood county Virginia, to answer to a criminal charge. This open resort to violence and invasion of the rights of citizens of our State, was calculated to produce much excitement, and endanger the peace and harmony of the two States. Pains were taken to allay the excitement, and prevent any further disturbance of the peace, on the ground that the transaction, although an outrage upon the rights of citizens, and upon the civil authorities of this State, was the act of lawless individuals without the sanction of the state of Virginia, and that as ample redress could be obtained by a peaceable resort to judicial proceedings. Accordingly the case was presented to the Grand Jury of Washington county, at the September term of the Court, and indictments regularly returned against the offenders. A special agent was despatched to Richmond with a requisition, made in due form, on the Governor of Virginia, for their surrender as fugitives from the justice of Ohio, and I regret to say, that after some weeks delay, the Governor of Virginia deemed it proper on his part to refuse the order for the arrest and surrender of the aggressors. The proceedings under the requisition can be more fully seen by a reference to a correspondence on file in the executive office.

Anything calculated to endanger the harmony and friendly intercourse of adjacent and confederated States of our National Union is deeply to be lamented; and this occurrence assumed special importance, from the fact that the relations out of which it arose, are likely to occasion similar outrages in future. Where free and slave States are contiguous, it is natural for the slave to make efforts to escape, and for the slaveholder to suspect the inhabitants of the free states, of aiding in the transit of the fugitive. If, however, citizens of the free states should actually violate the rights of any of the citizens of the sister states, the laws of the country give ample redress, without resorting to violence.

In the present case, a question of jurisdiction has been raised. The citizens of Ohio who have been captured, were on the bank on the northwest side of the Ohio River, and the authorities of Virginia have set up a claim of jurisdiction over the soil where the capture occurred. It was supposed that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made in 1829 had definitely and finally settled this question of boundary between States, each holds to the middle of the stream; but Virginia having been the original proprietor, ceded the territory north west of the Ohio River only, and therefore claims jurisdiction over the river; It becomes important that some fixed and certain line be known as the boundary; and this decision of the supreme judicial tribunal of the country has distinctly defined, under the construction of the original cession of 1783, to be at low water mark, on this side of the river.

It never could have been designed that a narrow strip of land on the beach of the river, should belong to the opposite shore. The principle that a country bounded by the shore of a river extends to low water mark, is so natural and convenient as to have secured general adoption. The claim of jurisdiction for Virginia, however, here set up, extends as it seems, not only over the river, but also on the bank on this side.

The decision of the Court referred to, goes further, and recognizes the right acquired by the compact with Virginia, under which Kentucky became a State, which stipulates that the navigation of, and jurisdiction over the river, should be concurrent between the new State, and the State which possessed the opposite shore of the said river. This compact having been ratified, became binding in Virginia, as well as the other states bordering upon the river.

It would seem, therefore, that no doubt can exist that the captured citizens were kidnapped and violently abducted from the jurisdiction of Ohio, and that a due regard for the honor of the state, as well as justice to the injured citizens, demands reparation for the wrong.

Should the Executive of Virginia persist in his refusal to surrender the aggressors, that state will assume the responsibility of the outrage perpetrated by those lawless persons upon the rights and jurisdiction of Ohio; and if this outrage be submitted to, on the part of Ohio, it may be made a precedent for future insult and wrong. In the mean time, I respectfully submit to your consideration the propriety of adopting effective measures to prevent a similar invasion of the rights of the citizens of Ohio.

I deem it my duty again to call your attention to the laws which unjustly oppress and degrade our colored population. It seems to me that their repeal is demanded alike by the spirit of our religion and the philosophy of the age.

The Penitentiary of the state, has during the year been conducted with skill, prudence, and economy. The system of prison discipline which has been vigilantly adhered to, has been well calculated to secure the objects of criminal punishment. Special regard has been paid to the complaint of a portion of our citizens, who have perhaps with good cause, alleged that the system of prison labor created an unjust competition with their business, and tended to degrade their pursuits. So far as practicable, without a violation of old prison contracts for prison labor, the employment of the convict has very properly, as well as profitably been directed to those objects which do not conflict with the interests of any of the existing mechanical pursuits of the state. Since my last communication to the Legislature, I have seen no reason to justify a change of my views then expressed on the subject of prison labor.

The finances of the institution for the current year shows the following result.

Accruing revenue,	\$42,500 00
Disbursements during the year,	24,525 00
Leaving a balance in favor of the institution of	12,975 00
The number of convicts on the 1st of November, 1844, was 464. The number of convicts received during the past year, was 136. The number of convicts in prison on the 1st of November, 1845 was 471. Four convicts escaped during the present year, Thirteen died by disease and two by accident. Some have been discharged by writs of error from the Supreme Court some have been pardoned, and the terms of service of a considerable number have expired during the year.	

The benevolent institutions of the state, located at Columbus, consisting of the Laniatic Asylum, the Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Asylum for the Education of the Blind, are each in a highly flourishing condition, and each of them has been conducted during the past year with eminent skill and efficiency. These institutions are highly creditable to the people of Ohio and to our humane and enduring evidences of the enlightened and humane spirit of the age.

The number of the patients in the Laniatic Asylum on the 15th November last, was 224; of which 125 were males and 99 females. After the new addition to the edifice of the institution, which is in progress of construction shall be completed, it will be sufficient to accommodate the number of about 350 of this afflicted portion of our fellow creatures. The number of pupils in the Asylum, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb is about 100. When the addition to the buildings of this institution which is in progress shall be completed, the number of about 50 more can probably be accommodated. In the Asylum for the education of the blind, there are seventy pupils, and the institution is in a condition to receive a larger number.

In May last, the authorities of the United

States, at Washington, removed the office of Surveyor General from Cincinnati, in this State to Detroit in Michigan. In this office, were all the original records, maps and field notes, pertaining to the original surveys of the lands of Ohio. On receiving information of the removal of this office, I made application to the officers of the General Government for a transfer to this State, of the records, maps, documents &c., in the Surveyor General's office, so far as they related to the original surveys and titles to lands in Ohio. In accordance with my request, the transfer was made in August, and the records, maps, field notes &c., were committed to the charge of Samuel Williams, Esq., of Cincinnati, who now holds the same, subject to the order of the General Assembly.

It will be necessary to create a State office of Surveyor General, or otherwise provide for the performance of the duties, and the preservation of the records and papers, so that copies of the field notes, records, and other documents relative to our land titles, can be furnished and authenticated, as competent evidence, under the certificate of a State officer.

The documents, records, &c., received from the United States, are so voluminous, and the duties to be performed of such a character, that they cannot properly be annexed to any of the existing offices of the State. I authorized Mr. Williams to procure a separate set of Surveyor's instructions, agreeing with those which have been used, as a standard in the original office, a part of which he has obtained. As this is a matter of much importance, in preserving evidence, of the titles to real estate in Ohio, I trust it will receive due attention at your hands.

The necessity for the construction of new Public Buildings for the transaction of the business of the State, and the safe keeping of the Public Records, must be apparent to every observer. The interests of the State, and public opinion, alike demand that the work of the new State House should be no longer suspended. The subject is worthy of your immediate attention, and I trust will not be overlooked.

In the discharge of the various and responsible duties of the present session, I indulge the fullest confidence that your deliberations will be marked by wisdom, and guided by a patriotic regard for the rights and interests of the people of the State. Nothing can tend more to elevate our government and secure the attachment and confidence of the people, than an inflexible adherence to the dictates of justice, and due regard to stability and harmony of action in our public councils. In conclusion, permit me to invoke the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to direct your deliberations in the spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness, and to signalize them in the advancement of the prosperity and welfare of the people.

M. BARTLEY.
Columbus, December 2, 1845.

PROBATE NOTICE.

The State of Ohio. Court of Common Pleas Portage County, ss. Nov. Term, A. D. 1845.

PROBATE ACCOUNTS.

Darius Lyman, Esq. Master in Chancery of our said Court to whom, by a standing rule all Probate Accounts are referred for his examination and report, presents to the Court the accounts of the Executors and Administrators on the following estates and of the following Guardians, to wit:

Solomon Jennings' Estate, final settlement.	
Charles Gaylord's do do do	
William Kugler's do do do	
Nicholas Shank's do do do	
James Wilcox's do do do	
John L. Baldwin's do do do	
Charles B. Storrs' do do do	
Fitch K. Collins' do Partial do	
James Douglass' do do do	
James Long's do do do & div'd	
Holland Sumner's do do do & do	
Thomas Hale's do do do & do	
Thomas Tupper's do do do	
Rachel Cane's do Final do	
William Cases' do do do	
George W. Hogue's do do do	
Reuben Hart, Guard'n, to Harriet H. Law, settlement.	
Adam Poe, Guard'n to the heirs of Solomon Jennings, settlement.	
Epaphroditus Loveman, Guard'n, to the heirs of Alpheus Stroder, settlement.	
Albert Brooker, Guard'n, to the heirs of Jonah Hine, settlement.	

On which said accounts the said Master reports the amount of assets, the moneys paid and that he finds the vouchers sufficient.

Ordered that said accounts and reports be placed upon file in the office of the Clerk of our said Court and continued for the inspection and exception of all persons interested until the next term of our said Court. And is further ordered, that notice of the filing of said accounts and reports be given by publication, by said Clerk, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided.

A true copy from the Journal of said Court.
Attest, HORACE Y. BEEBE, Clerk.
Dec. 1, 1845. 5w27.

William B. Sawyer's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as administrator on the estate of Wm. B. Sawyer, late of Brimfield, Portage County, Ohio; dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them within one year from this date for settlement.

URIAH SAWYER, Jr.,
Brimfield, Nov. 18th, 1845. 5w36.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF COURT.

On the 30th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises in Palmyra, will be sold to the highest bidder, the equitable interest belonging to the Estate of Samuel Polin, deceased, to wit: in two hundred acres of Land on Lot No. Eighty-two (82) in said Township of Palmyra, subject to the Dower estate of Mary Polin therein.

WILLIAM M. MERWIN, Ad'or. of SAMUEL POLIN.
Ravenna, Nov. 17, 1845. 4w29.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF COURT.

On the 20th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon at Palmyra on the premises, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate as the property of James Hazzard, deceased; to wit: situate in Palmyra, Portage County, on the South side of Lot number 24, in said Township 45 17-100 acres, less 39 100 aqt of the south west corner of said Lot.

JANE HAZZARD, Executrix of JAMES HAZZARD.
Ravenna, Nov. 17, 1845. 4w25.

WANTED.

WHEAT, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Rye, Beans, Flax Seed, Feathers, Tallow, Cheese, Butter, and CASH—at the Cash and ready pay Store of GILLET & CO.

CASSIMERES.

An extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. C. PRENTISS.

Oct. 27, 1845.